

time possessed the privilege of interposing in the creation of new Members, if any good ground could be adduced for the objection, or that they had voluntarily relinquished a privilege so valuable, that all their other privileges put together were not equal to that one, either as the honour or the security of their Assembly. Independent of this historical proof, there was an argument deduced from plain common sense and reason, which weighed as much with him on this occasion, as any evidence of traditional authority whatever. It was this: The members of that Assembly, in all cases which affected their lives, were to be tried by their Peers. They did not stand in the situation of other men, or of members in the other House, who possessed the right of challenging a certain number of those individuals, who were to determine upon the merits of their trial, but were left to the unqualified decision of the majority, and could not except one single member, however improper for a judge, either from his general character, or from known personal animosity to the person to be tried. Under these circumstances, did it stand to reason, that they should possess no power of remonstrating against improper creations? Were they to have no authority in preventing the admission of an improper member, when that member, if admitted, becomes an umpire of their lives or liberties? They could not challenge after, and if they could not challenge before, they stood, with respect to their constitutional provision for personal security, in a worse state than any other set of men in the kingdom.—He would not believe that this was the design in the original formation of the constitution, and therefore was clear, as well from abstract reasoning as from recorded fact, that some right was vested in that House of objecting to the indiscriminate exercise of the royal prerogative in the appointment to Peerages. If then it should be acceded to, as he thought could not be denied, that the House of Peers possessed a constitutional right of interference, the only question that remained was this, whether or no there was any fair or reasonable grounds of incompetency on the part of the person who had been the subject of a recent preferment? Whether that was the case or no, would certainly depend totally upon the circumstances attending the sentence under which he confoundedly laboured. He would assure the House, that the period in which that sentence took place was not a time of division and faction—we were then engaged in a glorious war, and zeal in the prosecution of it was much more the characteristic of the times than party or animosity.—He knew the members who composed the Court Martial to have been men of the strictest honour, and was himself called as a witness upon the occasion, though he was not examined:—If he had happened to have been interrogated, he could have informed the Court of a circumstance, which no other witness who gave evidence on that occasion was able to attest, and that was as to the time lost by the Noble Lord in not complying with the orders he received. He himself was present in the action, and held his watch in his hand, and he knew it to be exactly an hour and a half from the time that Prince Ferdinand sent the first order for his Lordship to advance, and his actual execution of the order, although he had but a mile to go. The first order, as the Noble Lord himself had represented, was, that he should proceed with a part of the cavalry under his command:—the second, that he should advance with the whole. Admitting that there was this incongruity in the orders, yet the spirit of each of them was undoubtedly to advance; and, as the distance was so short, it appeared to him that there was time for executing either the one or the other of them. The Noble Lord who had delivered one of the messages was in that House (Lord Southampton); and it appeared to him, that there were but two alternatives for his Lordship on the present occasion, either to acknowledge that he did not deliver the message given to him properly, or that the Noble Lord who received it had disobeyed orders. The other gentleman who delivered the second message was a Lord in another kingdom; and, had he been present, would doubtless have been reduced to the very same dilemma. A circumstance had been mentioned by a Noble Lord in the previous debate on this subject, which operated very powerfully with him as an argument of at least temporary incompetency on the part of the Noble Lord who was the object of the motion; that was—that the possible result of the enquiry which had been just instituted with respect to the army at York Town, might be such as would very materially affect the Noble Lord who had lately presided in the American department:—There could be but three descriptions of men who could be ultimately fixed upon as the grand sources of this disaster—either the minister who planned the measures that had produced this fatal tendency, the officers who principally executed it, or the Admirals who had a participation in the execution of it. As the minister, who was the noble Lord in question, might be likely as either of the other two possible causes, turn out to have been the true one in this calamity, would there not then appear to have been an improper precipitation in the persons who advised his Majesty to create this minister a Peer? and was there not great injustice during the pendency of an enquiry, not only to confer a premature reward upon one of the principal objects of it, but by that very reward to have screened him from that punishment which the result of the enquiry might have proved him to deserve. The possible contingency of the noble Lord's being so affected by the effect of the pending investigation, operated with him as one cause of incompetency, and confirmed him in his objections to the exaltation he had undergone. The noble Duke, after these animadversions, complimented the noble Lord so far as to say, that though he had gone great lengths in the prosecution of the American war, yet he had certainly been more explicit and more direct than another noble Lord, who far in the other House along with him—that noble Lord made sometimes one declaration, and sometimes another, so that nothing satisfactory was to be gathered from him at all; but that could not be said of the noble Peer who was the object of the present motion; for his sentiments, though violent, had been uniform, and he avowed them openly. His Grace reflected upon Ministers in that House for skulking from the debate on the first suggestion of this business, and for disgracing their colleague by declining his defence. He further said, that he had been that day informed, that Sir Guy Carleton had been appointed to the office of Commander in Chief in America. He could not say whether his information was good or no, but he would positively affirm, that if it were true, one of the best officers had been appointed to one of the worst services that had ever existed in this or any other State.

Lord Stormont made a very able speech in defence of his colleague in office, and spurned at the imputation applied to him by the noble Duke, of skulking from the vindication of the noble Lord in question. In the course of his speech he took the same line of constitutional reasoning that had been ad-

opted by Lord Walsingham, and observed, that whatever might have been the case previous to the revolution, the incontestable practice had been, since that period, never to interfere with the King in the creation of Peers. There was but one case in which this privilege could be interfered with, and that was, when the object of the creation happened to lie under some legal incompetency. The noble Lords, however, had cautiously avoided speaking to the point of legal incompetency, because they had no argument to adduce against the noble Lord in question which went to that effect, or had the smallest tendency in establishing the justice of his imagined disqualification. His Lordship dwelt upon the instance of Sir Robert Walpole, to whom he paid the warmest compliments; and in the course of his speech said many handsome things of Lord Sackville, though rather by implication than in direct panegyric, and concluded with giving his most hearty negative to the motion.

Lord Shelburne replied to the noble Lord, and proved by several examples, that the House often interfered in the dispensation of noble honours.—We have not leisure at this time to do justice to his Lordship's speech, which, in point of variety of illustration, cogency of historical evidence, and clearness of reasoning, was one of the most successful effusions we have heard from him for some time. It did him the highest credit as a scholar, a politician, and an orator.

The Lord Chancellor, on leaving the woolsack, made a most powerful speech, and showed the disorderly state of the whole proceeding of that day, the little ground there was for their Lordships, without being guilty of the grossest absurdity and injustice, to adopt the motion then urged upon them. He most clearly drew the line between the Sentence and the Orders, shewing that the latter, by its comment, annexed ideas of a much severer nature than the sentence itself affected to suggest. His Lordship declared, that let who would have advised his late Majesty to issue those orders, he scrupled not to say, that Minister advised the Crown to act most unjustly, and to publish a stigma on the Noble Lord infinitely worse than could be collected either from the Charge or the Sentence. The Charge, his Lordship showed, went a great way beyond the Sentence. The Charge contained accusations of a capital nature—the Court acquitted the Noble Lord of those heavy accusations, and confined the Sentence most indifferently to the description of a criminality of a much lighter nature, viz. Disobedience of Orders. His Lordship explained the various causes that act of criminality might proceed from, and shewed, in some cases, it might originate from a most laudable disobedience of orders; in others, from mere inadvertency, from incompetency of judgment, or from ignorance in the military profession, neither of which merited any thing like the stigma or ignominy (as it had that day been called) cast on the noble Lord by the annexed Orders. His Lordship said, if he had examined the English language with the most studious care and attention, in order to collect the most handsome epithets to dress up the praise of the noble Viscount, he could not have done it so well as by adopting the phrases, used for that very purpose by the last noble speaker, (Lord Shelburne) who had paid him a warm and eloquent eulogium on his feeling, his abilities, his manliness of language, his integrity, and his whole civil conduct as a Minister. His Lordship concluded, with earnestly beseeching the House to reject the present motion, and not to act in a manner that a collection of Bourbon Princes would disdain to stoop to, or any six of the shabbiest men that ever entered the lower door of the House, would think irreparably disgraceful to them.

The Marquis of Carmarthen afterwards said a few words by way of final observation upon the subject.—All the noble Lords who spoke for the motion in question concurred in disclaiming any personal motive with respect to the noble personage concerned in it, and paid the highest compliments to his talents. Upon a division there appeared,

For the motion,	28	Proxies,	0
Against it,	81	Ditto,	12

Majority against.

65

HOUSE OF PEERS, Wednesday, February 20.

Read a second time the bill to continue the importation of Italian organized silk.

Heard counsel on the part of the appellant, in the cause between his Grace the Duke of Gordon and General Grant, relative to the privileges of the Salmon fishery, in the river Spey, and proceed to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday February 20.

Mr Herbert took the oaths and his seat for East Grinstead. Deferred the Committee on Ways and Means until Friday.

Mr Fox then opened the debate relative to Lord Sandwich, moving, verbatim, the resolution which was rejected on Thursday evening in the committee, viz. "That it appears to this House, that there was great mismanagement in the naval affairs of this country in the year 1781."—He thought it unnecessary to enter largely into the proofs of this proposition, as he could only repeat the arguments urged on the same subject on two former occasions. But he deemed it necessary to make two observations to guard gentlemen against the consequences of a report which might have been spread for the purpose of lulling them into a false security; this report was—that it was already agreed on in the Cabinet, that Lord Sandwich was to go out of office, and that a complete change was to take place in the naval department; but he cautioned gentlemen how they trusted to such a report, which might have been spread for the purpose of deceiving them. When the supplies were to be voted in the beginning of the session, the Minister had said that the system of the American war was to be changed, and the war prosecuted on a very contracted scale; but had the Minister kept his word? No; for no sooner had he got the supplies voted, than a General was appointed, who will not undertake the prosecution of the war on a contracted scale.—He recommended it, therefore, strenuously to gentlemen not to trust to the word of a Minister, while they had it in their own power to remove Lord Sandwich, even against the Minister's will: And he made no doubt, but if they reflected seriously on the business, his motion would be carried; nay, though it had been rejected on a former occasion, he looked upon the event of that day as a defeat of the Minister; for such divisions as left a majority of no more than 22 votes, had driven Ministers from their seats and their employments.

The second observation he had to make was, that some gentlemen imagined that the present motion, if passed, would criminate Lord Sandwich; and this they thought would be un-

just, as that Lord had not been heard and tried. To this he replied, that the motion did not criminate the noble Lord; and that those who should vote for it would not be bound by it to agree to any subsequent vote of censure on Lord Sandwich.

Lord Nugent answered Mr Fox, and, among other things, said, that he thought the House incompetent to decide upon the question before them, which, being of a professional nature, could be properly discussed only by professional men. He concluded by recommending unanimity to the House.

General Conway thought many parts of the naval administration by no means professional; and therefore deemed himself competent to their discussion. The conduct of the Admiralty respecting the island of Jersey, he said, was highly reprehensible; he himself had solicited that a naval force might be stationed there for the defence of the island; and if his solicitations had been attended to, Jersey would not have been infested with an invasion, which had nearly wrested that island from our hands. To the words of Ministers he gave very little credit: At the opening of the session they had promised to change their system of operations with respect to America; but how did they keep their promise? By removing the Secretary of State for the American department, but not by changing measures; for they gave him a successor, who, during the whole contest with America, had proved himself a strenuous advocate for the war. They had promised also to contract the scale of the war; but this he could not believe, as he knew that Sir Guy Carleton was to have the chief command in America—an officer whose talents were fitted for great objects, and by no means calculated for the puny exertions of a war within the lines of New York.

Lord Mulgrave exerted himself in defence of Lord Sandwich, extolling his merit for having laid in more timber and stores, and built and repaired more ships than any predecessor in office. In his Lordship's hands, he said, the navy was not, as gentlemen seemed to describe it, weak and contemptible; the object of scorn and ridicule of surrounding nations; it was the pride of England, and the envy of Europe, whose admiration was not less than its envy, at seeing us contending against the world in arms.

Mr W. Pitt availing himself of Mr Fox's silence this evening, on the heads of accusation against Lord Sandwich, in a methodical manner, touched upon four grand heads. The uninterrupted sailing of de Grasse—the return of our fleet under Admiral Darby to Torbay—the letter from Mr Stephens to the Mayor of Bristol and the capture of the St Eustatius convoy.

The Lord Advocate got up, and seemed surprised to hear gentlemen argue against what he called facts: he was called on, he said, to vote in the lump for a mass of matter, nothing of which had been proved; he denied that any paper that lay on the table justified the motion; the honourable gentleman that made it, and the rest that followed him, seemed particularly happy to argue from events, after they had happened, and which, probably it was out of the power of human wisdom to foresee; he was confident that all the naval forces of this country had been applied as well as possible, and had Admiral Darby cruised off Brest, and missed Mons. de Grasse, the honourable gentleman who made the motion, would directly have cried out, what business had he there? Why was he not at Gibraltar? Was not that of more consequence? And he was justified in his opinion about Admiral Kempenfelt from very high authority; for in a conversation with Captain Adam Duncan on the propriety or impropriety of Admiral Kempenfelt being reinforced by Admiral Rodney, the Captain declared, that had Rodney been sent out, it would have been highly impolitic; as his ships might have been crippled, and the object of his voyage might have been rendered useless. He was not, he said, any of those persons that would hang his father or his son, though thank God, Lord Sandwich was not his father; but if he was, on the present occasion, he should think him perfectly innocent of the crimes laid to his charge.

Mr Dunning, from the same premises, drew an opposite conclusion, contending, that if, in the opinion of the House, Lord Sandwich was guilty of any one of the four charges brought against him, it was the duty of every man in the House to come to the resolution proposed, as to be guilty of any one of the four heads was to be guilty of great mismanagement; and mismanagement was all that the motion asserted.

Admiral Keppel, in reply to the Lord Advocate, said, that the learned Lord must have misunderstood Captain Duncan; for as he knew that officer was incapable of approving to one person, and disapproving to another, the self-same medal to him must suppose the Captain's words to have been understood by the learned Lord; as he had held a different language to him, with respect to the sailing of Admiral Kempenfelt.

Lord Howe observed, that as the navy extraordinaries of the present year were infinitely greater than in any former one, and greater by 250,000, than in the last, it was natural to have expected a more powerful navy than in any former period: But this was not the case; for though he was ready to admit, that when Admiral Kempenfelt put to sea, there were, in different ports, ten sail of the line fit for service, they were by no means fit for a West India voyage.

Sir Horace Mann delivered himself in favour of the motion.

Mr Hill said, that after listening attentively to the arguments on both sides, he found that, with one side, Lord Sandwich was the very worst, with the other the best naval Minister this country had ever seen; in his opinion the truth lay in the middle, therefore he should conclude that the noble Lord was a middling Minister; but even upon this ground he must vote for the motion, as a middling Minister was not fit to manage the great marine department of this country.

Mr Sheridan, in allusion to an argument which had been made on a former occasion, That as the plans of operation for the ensuing campaign were probably laid by this time, it would only tend to derange them, if a new Minister was to be brought in at this juncture, said, that whatever weight this argument might have had when first made, Ministers could not urge it now, as they had removed one Minister, who, no doubt, had formed his plans, yet this did not prevent the Cabinet from giving that Minister a successor. For his part, when he considered the measures which had been adopted during the whole course of the war, and judged from them what they were likely to be in future, so far was he from thinking it a misfortune, to remove one Minister, because he had already formed plans for future operations, that he was convinced a greater blessing could not light upon this country, than that they should all be removed.

At eleven o'clock the question was put, and the House divided, when their appeared,

For the motion, 217. Against it, 236. Majority 19.

Adjourned at half past eleven.

The House, on this occasion, being the four Tellers absent; and of these service.

From the

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This day arrived the intelligence of nothing material. Advices have been received of February, which state the Breit fleet is ready for the transports, in number on board exactly the necessary and warlike stores.

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The House, on this occasion, was the fullest known in the reign; there being 458 Members present at the division, including the four Tellers and the Speaker; so that only 100 are absent; and of these near 100 are generally absent on service.

From the London Papers, Feb. 21.

L O N D O N .

This day arrived the mails from France and Flanders, but nothing material.

The advices have been received from Brest, so late down as the 24th of February, which state the following particulars:

The Brest fleet is ready for sailing with the first fair wind;

the transports, in number 51, are also all in readiness, and

on board exactly the same number of soldiers, quantity of

ammunition, and warlike stores, that were sent by the first convoy.

Counte de Guichen was actually on board, and was to pro-

ceed, as soon as the weather would permit, with 14 ships.

We advise add, that Mons. de la Motte Piquet, who, it

is imagined, would have remained at Brest, is to accompany

the fleet till it has cleared the Capes, with four men of war,

Le Robuste, l'Actif, le Pegaze, and le Zodiaque, of

After which he is to return with them to Brest, to rejoin

the remainder of the fleet, which are as follow: La Bretagne,

which he will hoist his flag) of 116, l'Invincible 110, le

Lat 74, l'Audacieuse 64, le Protecteur 74, le Guerrier

le Lion 64, besides frigates, &c.

After the Compte de Guichen, with his fleet and convoy,

doubled the Capes, he is to proceed to Cadiz with five

to join the Spaniards, and in the month of April is to

return with them to the French seas, to close the entrance of

the Channel, and to protect the troops which are assembled on

the coasts of France.

It is said that overtures have been made to the Rockingham

and that the trifling difference about terms is the only

obstacle to their taking the helm, after the new loan is com-

pleted. The rock they split upon last time they were in, was

going to call a new parliament, by which they were left in

anxiety at the will of the secret mover of the Cabinet. De-

signed to avoid this, they make a new parliament the pre-

reary of the treaty. The arrangement is, Lord Rocking-

Fifth Lord of the Treasury; Mr. W. Pitt and Mr. Burke,

Baronies of State; and Charles Fox, Chancellor of the Ex-

aminer.

Should the Minority be brought at present into office, it will

be the first time that a British monarch has been obliged

so far to the fervour of the times, as to appoint a po-

Maitre, even against his inclination; witness the late

Chatham, who was called into office by his late Majesty,

early with the Royal inclinations.

correspondent says, Lord Sackville did not resign as has

been reported: — His Majesty sent him a message that his ser-

vices would be dispensed with; which, however, he af-

firm did not arise from a dissatisfaction at his conduct;

contrary, as an earnest of his good opinion of his Lord-

integrity and abilities, he would honour him with a Peer-

latest advices from General Murray, dated a week after

Brussels Gazette forgery, respecting Fort St. Philip,

that although the enemy had opened their batteries

the fort, they had done very little harm; and that both

general, as well as those under him, were in the highest

being amply furnished with many provision articles,

from Barbary and other parts in the Mediterranean. Criti-

particularly cautious in his approaches, dreading another

star fort, for which mode of attack General Murray is

as General Elliot.

Yesterday Captain Elphinstone was at the levee at St. James's,

and a long conference with the king. It is reported that

one officer is to have the command of a detached squad-

on the north sea as soon as the season will permit.

General Cornwallis has delivered his opinion, at B — — m

on American affairs, with great openness and sincerity;

it is reported he has given it as his opinion, that even now

action may effect what he is afraid the world never can.

Others have at present a great confidence in yet uniting

America to this country, since the arrival of Lord Cornwallis;

General Arnold; that the cabinet is about adopting a plan

from their opinions, is certain, but what that is, re-

a profound secret.

E D I N B U R G H .

Extract of a letter from Holland, Feb. 10:

The only thing wanting to complete the renewal of the contract, is the ratification by the Prince of Orange, which has been promised on the return of Baron Van Lynden from Hague.

The hopes of a separate peace being soon concluded, begin again to revive, on Mr. Wentworth's coming over, as there is probability that something more interesting will be the object of his mission, beside the settling of a cartel, though it is many obstacles will be thrown in the way by the Duke of Brabant, who is returned from Paris within these few days.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 21.

This morning one of the King's messengers extraordinary from Lord Stormont's office for Margate, to embark for Ostend, from whence he goes immediately to Petersburgh, in company with a courier dispatched right to the same place by Mons. de Simolin, the Russian Ambassador.

According to private letters from France, Count de Safford failed from Martinico the 24th of December, to block Admiral Hood at Barbadoes, and to prevent the supplies Europe joining of him. These accounts say, he took all but, except four large ships, which were left behind to receive such considerable damage, as rendered them useless at that time. The accounts also add, that the Count went to Hispaniola, for Mons. de Monteille, with his squadron to join him in a certain latitude.

The marines which landed from the ships when they arrived at Martinico were quickly, and recovered with the utmost care very slowly, laboured under a disorder, which they called the Virginian fever, that they had got in America. They had not, however, buried many since their arrival, though they give an account of a considerable number being thrown over board, seafarers and soldiers, in the run from the Chesapeake to Port Royal.

Provisions were scarce at Martinico; they hoped to have supplied from Eustatius, which was one reason of their staying; but there were less quantities of provisions than any article, the greater part having been distributed among the settlements.

" This day counsel were called to the bar of the House of Peers, to be further heard on the adjourned argument of the appeal of Sir James Grant and the Duke of Gordon; Mr. Grant, second counsel for the appellants, having spoke to one point, is, by order of the House, to renew his argument tomorrow.

" A motion relative to the future mode of carrying on the American war, is expected to be made to-morrow in the House of Commons.

" The tellers for Mr. Fox's motion on Wednesday last were — for the Treasury Bench, Lord Mulgrave and Mr. Robinson — for Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Byng.

A letter from Rochefort, dated the 24th of January, leaves no doubt that an attack on the island of Jamaica is intended this spring by the combined forces of France and Spain; as the writer says, the two flutes, La Culypso and Comtesse, had just sailed, laden with provisions and military stores, and two companies of artillery on board, for Porto Rico, which place is appointed for a general rendezvous of the Brest and Cadiz armaments, as also all the ships of war, with a considerable number of land forces from the Havannah and Cape Francois. From the situation of this island to the windward of Jamaica, to which it is but an easy sail of 24 hours, it is plain to see where the hostile force is directed.

Sir Patrick Crawford, Lord Conservator of the Scots Privileges at Campvere, died the 24th January at London.

Yesterday morning, arrived in Leith Roads his Majesty's ship Proscelyte.

Thursday his Grace the Duke of Hamilton passed through Newcastle for London.

Last week the 25th regiment (Lord George Lenox's) passed through Newcastle for the south.

There is a lady living at Yeovil, in Somersetshire, who has practised midwifery for these thirty years, in which time she has brought into the world 2765 children, of which she keeps a regular and correct list.

There is on board one of the vessels arrived from London, a buoy with an iron chain, to be placed on a sunken rock, about a mile west from Inchkeith, commonly called the Gunne, upon which a number of ships have of late got aground; particularly the Prudente of 64 guns, and the Trident of 64 guns, struck upon a sand bank running about west from said rock, last summer. — The buoy is so large as to be easily perceived at a considerable distance, and will, it is hoped, effectually prevent the like accident in future.

By the master of a vessel from Hull, arrived at Leith on Saturday morning, we are informed, that a fleet of ships which left the Humber on Monday for London without convoy, were attacked on the same day by a privateer and cutter. Several of them were driven ashore, and it is feared some of them would be captured. The Iphigenia and Latona frigates immediately sailed in pursuit of the enemy.

Saturday night, John Macdonald, designing himself ship carpenter in Newcastle, and lately residing at Broughton, in the neighbourhood of this city, was served with a copy of an indictment at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, accusing Macdonald of a great number of thefts committed by him from carriers and others. The trial, it is expected, will come on before the High Court of Justiciary this day fortnight.

Friday night, five men attempted to break into the house of Hugh Monroe, innkeeper on the Coal-hill at Leith. The people were immediately alarmed, and the master of the house cured one of them, but his accomplices coming up to his rescue, he was obliged to let him go. The town of Leith and neighbourhood have been much infested with such banditti of late.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Feb. 16.

" The city candidates continue so indisposed, from the bruises they received last week, by the unhappy accident at the Stationers-hall, that they will be unable to precede their electors in the usual procession thither on the first day, on both which occasions they will be represented by friends. In the mean time, every electioneering manœuvre is carrying on with unabating ardour by the Alderman's people; threats, promises, influence and blandishments, are hourly put in practice, with the auxiliary influence of potations pottle deep.

" It is computed upwards of five thousand persons will poll at the election, as the return will be decisive in favour of the fortunate candidate at the next general election."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Feb. 19.

" A few days since, the piratical Captain Kelly, confined for some time past in Newgate, attempted with others of his associates, to make an escape. By means of instruments conveyed to them they had sawed off their irons; but being timely discovered, they were properly secured.

" At the close of the poll this day at the Tholsel, the numbers were:

For Mr. Hartley,	100	Total,	209
Alderman Warren,	100	Gros,	280

Erratum in our paper of Saturday last, in the stars of the Commissioners of Hamilton and Campsie, and of Glasgow, in the article of Bear, for 12s. 8d. in the former, and 11s. 5d. in the latter, add to each £4.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 21.

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In ST CECILIA'S HALL, NIDDERY'S WYND,

For MR SCHETKY'S BENEFIT,

On THURSDAY next, the 28th inst.

WILL BE PERFORMED,

A CONCERT OF MUSIC.

ACT I. Ouverture, Quartetto.

Song, Signora CORRI. Scots Song, Mrs PUPPO.

ACT II. Concertanti, Miss PUPPO, REINAGLE, &c. &c.

Song, Signor CORRI. Concerto Violoncello, Mr SCHETKY.

Song, Signora CORRI.

MASTER CROTCH, the MUSICAL INFANT, will perform on the Organ.

ACT III.

The XIIth Epode of Horace, set to Music by Mr SCHETKY; to be

sung by Mr GAUDRY, and others.

Tickets 3s. each, to be had at Mr Schetky's Niddery's Wynd, and

the music shops. To begin at six o'clock.

SALE OF WRITING PAPERS,

AND OTHER STATIONERY WARES.

C. ELLIOT, Bookseller, Parliament Square, has just received a

large quantity of a new-invented Wove Post Paper for letters.

It resembles the Old Dutch and French paper in quality, and will be

found to write equally well and pleasant. Price, 1s. 3d. single quires,

and 20s. per ream. — Also, a very great assortment of extra-sized and

ordinary sized Thin Posts, at 1s. 2d. per quire, or when a ream or half

a ream is taken, it will be sold at 1s. per quire, the old price. — Al-

so, a great choice of fine and common Posts, common, second, and fine

Postscript, Thick Posts, Demys, &c. equally low priced; and the Pub-

lic may depend upon the goodness of the quality, being from all the

principal manufacturers in England, at ready money, upon which terms

the public may depend upon real pennyworths.

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GARDEN, TREE, AND FLOWER SEEDS.

JUST now arrived from London and Holland, and to be SOLD by WILLIAM GRAY merchant, Dundee, a very fine Assortment of GARDEN, TREE, and FLOWER SEEDS; which are very good this season, and warranted fresh and new.

And, at the Nurfold, west end of the town, Dundee.

A very large Assortment of NURSERY GOODS, viz. Oaks, Elms, Planes, Beeches, Roans, Horse Chestnuts, and other Forrest Trees, from one to six feet high; particularly a large assortment of Larix, four feet high; Seed-bed Plants, Fruit-Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Rocks and Evergreens.

Where the seeds may be had.

Grocery Goods as usual; together with Black-Balls, Washing-balls, Hard and Soft Pomatum, whale-tail and retail.

Commissioners addressed to William Gray, Dundee, will be punctually answered.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

THERE is to be exposed to public sale, in the Custom-houses of the ports, upon the respective days after mentioned, at twelve o'clock noon each day,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

SUNDRY Parcels of Foreign Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Tea, Wines, and others, lately condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the respective Custom-houses, on the morning of the day of sale, and on the day immediately preceding, at Custom-house hours.

PRESTONPAPPS, Wednesday 27th February 1782—74 gallons Aquavit.

DUNBAR, Thursday 28th ditto—28½ gallons Brandy, and 86½ gallons Geneva.

KIRKCALDY, Friday 1st March—46 Gallons Brandy, 4 gallons Rum, 2 gallons Geneva, 17 dozen and 3 bottles Claret Wine, 220 lbs. Hard Sope, 154 lbs. Tallow Candles, 66 yards Printed Linen, 44 yards Linen Diaper, a Main-sail, a Jib, 8 Blocks, and an Anchor.

PERTH, Saturday 2d ditto.—The Shop JAMES AND ANNE, of Perth, with her boat and furniture, 6 nips Ling Fish, and 2 finkins Herrings.

DUNDEE, Monday 4th March—17 Gallons Brandy, and 6 dozen chopin bottles Red French Wine.

ABERDEEN, Wednesday 6th ditto—21 Gallons Brandy, 42 gallons Rum, 96 gallons Geneva, 12 pieces Nankeen, 1 lib. 5 oz. Cassia, and a parcel of China; 3½ holls Oat Meal, 23 lbs. Tallow, and 300 undrest Quills.

PORGLASGOW, Saturday 9th ditto—38½ Gallons Aquavit, 9½ gallons Geneva, 1200 undrest Quills, and 200 drachm Quills.

GREENOCK, Saturday 9th ditto—18 Gallons Rum, 97 gallons Aquavit.

DUMFRIES, Monday 11th ditto—34 Gallons Rum, 15 gallons Brandy, 8½ gallons Geneva, 49 yards Irish Poplins, and a Boat with her Furniture.

LEITH, Wednesday 13th ditto—692 lbs. fine Black Tea.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh, February 21, 1782.
By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE,

THERE is to be exposed to SALE, by public auction, at AYR, on Friday the 1st March next, the following Quantities of EXCISEABLE GOODS, condemned before the Justices,

VIZ.

210 Gallons FOREIGN BRANDY.

56 Dittos FOREIGN RUM.

10 Dittos FOREIGN GENEVA.

AND

The Materials of Twenty COPPER STILLS.

Also, The BRIGANTINE called ELISABETH AND MARGARET of Saltcoats (lying in the harbour of Ayr) of the burden of 79 tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and boat; lately condemned in the Court of Exchequer.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 25th February 1782.

By order of the Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

ON SATURDAY the 2d of March next, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to SALE by public auction, in the Excise Warehouse in LEITH, (pursuant to act of Parliament), The following Quantities of TEA, seized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

22 Boxes and 3 bags, containing 2000 lbs. of BLACK TEA,
appraised at 7 s. 6 d. per lib.

2 Bags, containing 136 lbs. of ditto, at 5 s.

4. Papers, containing 4 lbs. of ditto, at 3 s. 6 d.

The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of sale, to be seen at the above-mentioned Warehouse on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of sale.

HOUSES AND GRANARIES IN EYEMOUTH.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, a large CLOSE, and commodious GRANARIES, most conveniently situated upon the harbour of Eyemouth, where, at every tide, ships of considerable burden can come up to take in their cargoes, or to unload.

For particulars apply to Francis Strachan, or James Buchan, writers to the signet, Edinburgh.

SALE OF WOODS IN EAST LOTHIAN.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of John Lorimer, vintner in Dunbar, upon Friday the 1st day of March next, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock.

The NATURAL OAK WOODS on the farms of Brunt and Bonnie, lying within the parish of Dunbar, and county of Haddington.

The Woods will be shown by Robert Tait at Broxburn, who will inform us to particulars.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Michael Stevenson, vintner in Hawick, upon Thursday the 14th day of March next, the following SUBJECTS, (lying in the parish of Hawick, and county of Roxburgh,) which belonged to William Irvine merchant in Hawick, and were disposed by him to trustees for his creditors, either together or in the following lots, as purchasers shall incline.

LOT I. The Mill, Kilm, and Houfes at Weenland, and Lands lying both east and west from the mill, along the side of the water of Tiviot, betwixt it and the turnpike-road leading from Hawick to Spittal, with the four eastmost Parks of the lands of Weenland, lying on the south side of said turnpike road. This lot measures about forty acres, and will be very suitable for one who intends to deal in corn, meal, or barley, being situated in the neighbourhood of a corn country, and within a mile of Hawick market.

LOT II. The Park lying in the west side of the four last-mentioned parks, betwixt them and lot third, measuring about seven acres.

LOT III. The Three Inclosures lying west from the former lot, betwixt it and the park belonging to Walter Irvine Chapman in Hawick, measuring betwixt nine and ten acres.

LOT IV. The Four Inclosures lying betwixt the said Walter Irvine's park and the park belonging to James Dickson merchant in Hawick, measuring betwixt seven and eight acres.

LOT V. The Tenement of Houfes and Yard in Hawick, presently possessed by the said William Irvine, burdened with the liege of Mrs Irvine on the first and second stories of the fore house, after the death of the said William Irvine, in case the shall survive him.

LOT VI. The Fifth Part of a House and Yard in Hawick, presently possessed by Miss Grieve milliner, George Scott, and others.

LOT VII. One Seventh Share of the Seats in the Isle of Hawick Kirk.

William Irvine, or the tenant at Weenland, will show the subjects and the progress of works. A map of the lands, and the conditions of roup, may be seen in the hands of Thomas Ulster writer in Hawick.

THEMIS LIBRARY, 2nd floor.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN AND THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLGSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. The price is follows: viz. 46 s. 6 d. per annum, when sent by post; 29 s. 6 d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6 d. when called for at the Printing-house, and a single paper 3 d.

SALE OF PRIZE-GOODS.

To be SOLD by Public Auction, at the Compting-house of Messrs Ramsay, Williamson, and Co.

AT Leith, on Saturday the 2d day of March, at 12 o'clock, in different lots,

About Forty Tons of UNTARRIED DUTCH ROPE-YARN, of a remarkable good quality, neatly put up in reels; being part of the cargo of the now Four Friends, prize to the Lively privateer, Willis Machel Commander, taken on her passage from Amsterdam to Boston.

For further particulars apply as above.

INGLIS GREEN BLEACHFIELD, 1782.

HUGH M'WHIRTER will lay down cloth as soon as the season shall permit, and bleach in the best manner at the following prices,

VIZ.

All plain linen, yard-wide and under, not exceeding 800 warp, half or two-thirds bleached (if so marked on the end of the web), at 2d. per yard.

900 and all below finished at 2d. Damask, 4d.

1000 and 1100, 3d. Lawns, 3d.

1200 and 1300, 3d. Cambrie, 4d.

1400, 4d. Fine Tweels, 4d.

1500 and upwards, 5d. Coarse Diapers and 3d.

Diaper at 3d. Tweels, 3d.

All above yard-wide to pay in proportion.

CLOTH TAKEN IN THIS FIELD, AT EDINBURGH, BY

Mrs Bell manufacturer, head of Liberton's Wynd; James Geddes grocer, head of the Cowgate; Angus McDonald merchant, Lawn-market; James Shaw merchant, head of St John's Street, Canongate; Joseph Archibald feedman, Chapel-street; Robert Gibson weaver, Pleasance; John Young merchant, Grass-market; and George Alexander weaver, Portsburgh.

Charles Cowan merchant, Leith; Robert Somerville merchant, Ayr; Alexander Tweedie merchant, Dolkeith; John Dick merchant, Bathgate; and at the Bleachfield;—at all which places receipts will be given.

Notice to Creditors.

THE personal estates of GEORGE and CUTHBERT GORDONS

late of the Cudbear manufactory at Leith, and of the said CUTHBERT GORDON, as an individual, were some time ago sequestered, and factors appointed theron; but the Creditors thereafter elected and made choice of Mess. Ellis Martin and John Anderson merchants in Leith, to be Trustees, in whose persons the said estates were vested in place of the factors; and the Trustees entered upon the management accordingly.

At a Meeting of the said Creditors lately held at Edinburgh, it appeared, that the said Trustees had not recovered much of the debts due to the Mess. Gordons, nor converted the utensils and others in the manufactory into money, on account of the debtors making several objections. And there appearing few or none to purchase the Utensils, it was therefore proposed, and unanimously agreed to by the Creditors, to elect the said Cuthbert Gordon sole Trustee, in place of the said Mess. Martin and Anderson, in order to wind up the affairs of the said George and Cuthbert Gordons, and the said Cuthbert Gordon as an individual; and the said Cuthbert Gordon was elected accordingly. And he having accepted of the office of Trustee, the former Trustees were appointed to convey the said estate and effects to him, which they in consequence did, by disposition, dated 8th October last, and recorded in the books of Council and Session, the 2d February current.

The said Cuthbert Gordon hereby requires such persons as are debtors to the said George and Cuthbert Gordons, and to the said Cuthbert Gordon as an individual, immediately to make payment of what they are severally to refuse to William Andrew writer, Old Excise Court, Edinburgh, factor appointed by the said Trustee, who has power to grant discharge. And such as fail to comply with this requisition must forthwith be prosecute according to law.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

To be SOLD by roup,

In the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th day of June 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE Lands and Estate of LECKIEBANK, containing about 161 acres arable and 80 acres pasture, in the parish of Auchtermuchty and county of Fife.

The lands are mostly inclosed and subdivided with stone-and-lime fences, and completely watered; are of an excellent soil and good condition, having been for several years past in the hands of the proprietor, and entitle to a freehold qualification in the county. There is a neat house and complete set of offices, with a good kitchen-garden and piggery. The situation is remarkably beautiful, dry, and healthy, and overlooks all the plain from Strathmiglo to Cupar.

The place will be shown by applying at the house of Leckiebank, those inclining to a private purchase may apply to William Peaston, Esq; of Scotra, at his house in Cupar Fife; or to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds.

LANDS TO BE SOLD, by Adjournment.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 6th March 1782, at five o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of KILMADOCK, containing about 161 acres arable and 80 acres pasture, in the parish of Auchtermuchty and county of Fife.

The lands are mostly inclosed and subdivided with stone, and lime fences, and completely watered; are of an excellent soil, and good condition, having been for several years past in the hands of the proprietor; and entitle to a freehold qualification in the county. There is a very neat house, and complete set of offices, with a good kitchen garden and pidgeon house. The situation is remarkably beautiful, dry, and healthy, and overlooks all the plain from Strathmiglo to Cupar.

This estate is very improvable, being of excellent quality, and comprehends above 2000 Scots acres, great part of which is inclosed and subdivided with stone dykes, for which the tenants, by their rents, are bound to pay 6 per cent. of interest not included in the rental, and on which inclosing there has been above 1000 l. sterl. laid out. There are quarries in different parts of the estate, and there is shell marble in Lanrick. There is a good mansion-house at Lanrick, with a great deal of old planting, besides some acres of natural wood beautifully situated upon the banks of the river Teath, within 3 miles of Stirling, in a country abounding with game.—The estate holds of the Crown, and affords two qualifications in the country.—Two fields of shell marble have been lately discovered within the lands of Lanrick; and there is a good lime-crag within less than a mile of the lands of Rouskie—for the encouragement of purchasers, these lands will be set up at 15,000 l.

The lands will be exposed together or separately as purchasers shall incline; and will be shown by Robert Stewart at the house of Lanrick or George McQueen tenant in Tar of Rouskie.

ABOUT 19 Acres of RICH ARABLE LAND, near the village of St Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling, rented about 20 l. Sterling, upon which there is a convenient mansion-house and offices, and the superiority of part of the lands of Cambuskenneth, out of which there are feu-duties payable to the extent of 11 l. Sterling yearly. To be set up at 1000 l.

A TACK of the Farms of EASTER and WESTER COX-ETHILL, and others, for 38 years from Martinmas 1782, as presently possessed by Mr Wordie, lying near the village of St Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling. Great part of this farm has been properly laid down, and is inclosed and subdivided. There is also a good deal of thriving planting upon the farm, the sole property of the tacksmen. To be set up at 800 l.

THE LANDS OF GLENTEWING, possessed by James Cleland, at the yearly rent of 18 s. 18 d. Sterling.

THE LANDS OF BOUGHOUSE, possessed by William Cleland, at 1000 l. Sterling yearly.

James Carmichael, 1000 l. Sterling yearly.

James Crook, 1000 l. Sterling yearly.

James Affleck, 1000 l. Sterling yearly.

Offers for the above possessions may be given in to Samuel Mitchell, jun. clerk to the signet, or to the factors; and if suitable offers made, the farms will be let by private bargain; and such offers as are not accepted, will be kept secret, if desired.

TO be LET, for such a number of years, and on such terms as

will be agreed on, in the City of Edinburgh.

That DWELLING-HOUSE and COFFEE-

HOUSE opposite to the Cross, presently possessed by Mr Reoch, with

the garret and cellars thereto belonging. The house has been for many

years used as a Coffee-house, and is well known by the name of Balfour's

Coffee-house; and, exclusive of the rooms used as Coffee-rooms, Billiard-

room, and Card-room, the house consists of three fire-rooms, two clo-

sets, and kitchen, all well lighted.

The premises will be let together, or divided into three different

large and convenient shops to the street, with each a separate entry.